PROSPECTS OF FALL TRADE

MERCHANTS NEVER MORE ENCOURAGED. PRESENT INDICATIONS OF THE PUTURE-THE HEAVY SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN TRADE-BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN ALL BRANCHES-INVESTIGATIONS

BY TRIBUNE REPORTEES. An investigation of the present condition and prospects of trade by TRIBUNE reporters shows that the expectations of great commercial prosperity entertained by business men a year ago have been fully realized. The heavy trade that set in last fall has continued to the present time with little interruption, and there is a general feeling among merchants that this season it will be greatly The Southern trade has not heavy as now for years, Southern merchants are in this city in large numbers, and are more hopeful than for several years. The crops in the West are also large and will command cool prices; a heavy trade is also expected from that quarter. The manufacturing industries throughout the country have advanced materially during the year, including the cotton factories in the Southern States. Merchants in this city in all branches of trade express great confidence in the future. Talks with some of the leading business men in this city are giver herewith.

TALKS WITH BUSINESS MEN.

An inquiry into the present condition of trade in this city and the prospects for the fall business has met with the most encouraging results. The Southern trade, which has already set in, is the best for years, and may be taken as indication of what is to fol low. There has been nothing to check the prosperity which began a year ago. Neglected industries have been revived and many capitalists have been induced to put their money into circulation. Another great cause of prosperity is the abundance of the crops in the West d South. While the improvement is general throughout the whole country, the greatest improvement during the last year has taken place in the Southern States. There the cotton crop is reported unusually large-especially in Texas. The rice, sugar and other crops are also pro pertionately large. In the West there is the same promise of large vields of farm products to be sold at

The views of many of the leading business men of this city in the various departments of trade were recently obtained by a TRIBUNE reporter. Without exception e men entertain the most sanguine expectation of a winter of great prosperity and business activity.

GROCERIES AND CANNED GOODS. H. K. Tourber, of the firm of H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co., grocers, was found at his office at No. 116 Readest. He was so busily engaged in looking over bills and in giving orders about the receipt and shipment of goods that he could scarcely find time to say anything about the prospects of trade. At length he said :

The fall trade is going to be very large. The greatimprovement, I think, is to be in Texas and Georgia. Texas will probably produce, this season, besides a large crop of wheat, about 1,300,000 bales of cotton. I have talked with fitty or more of the leading merchants of that State, and they all ted the same story. There cannot be the least doubt that it is going ahead at a wonderfully rapid rate. A large sum of money has already been shipped to Galveston to move the crops. There are many merchants at Galvesten and engaged in the cotton trade made great fortunes from the growth of the State. Reports from all of them are of the most encouraging character. There is also a big cotton crop through The rice crop in that State, which is now benning to be harvested, promises to be large and to amend high prices. A larger corn crop than usual has been raised-probably enough to supply their own wants. Thus, you see, things are looking well in Georgia. The metchants are all hopeful and anticipate a large fall trade-larger than for any season since the

the fact that many of the cross-roads merchants are paying cash for goods, and this at a season of the year when they usually want credit. This prosperity is by no means confined to Texas and Georgia, but extends large in tobacco regions. In Louisiana, the sugar crop Is looking fine and promises a large yield; the prices will be higher, too, than they were inst season. The rice crop, as a rule, looks well. A much larger area was planted than last year, and a large harvest is promised. Another thing in regard to the South - the manufac turing interests are in excellent condition. The factories are nearly all running full sets of bands. In view of all of these facts it seems to me that there is going to be a more material advance in the South than for any year since before the war.

"As for the Western States, it could hardly be better than it is. Merchants from all parts speak of the prospeets in the most hopeful terms. One thing may be mentioned particularly, and that is the activity of the petus this year in all of the Western States. Large ex- Beekman-st. said: "In every way this is the best fall fully to his mouth with his fork, and did not wear a pig portations are being made to England, at pri double those of last senson. Canned goods are also being exported to Europe in large quantities. The attention of the whole world appears to be directed to this country now for fruit products. This week we sent a large sampment to Bombay, India. There are at 700,000 cases of canned corn being packed this season, and of this amount, I suppose, there are not more than 50,000 cases that have not been sold. So it Is in other canned goods. This interest is rapidly increasing in this country, and the increased consumption Is a very good index of the prosperity of the times. The fact is, we are in the full tide. We ourselves expect a large volume of business this fail. Nothing can stop it."

R. F. Austin, of the firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., gro-

sers, at No. 55 Hudson-st., was also found at his place business. In response to several leading question he replied: "Trade will be much heavier than last year. Prices do not range as high as last fall. There was a sort of a ' boom ' then, that raised the prices to a point too high for them to stick. At present there doesn't seem to be a large accumulation of goods any where; they appear to be taken up and promptly distributed through the regular channels. The fact is, trade has held up well all the time since tast fall, even through the summer months. This activity is the result of natural causes. It can't be otherwise when you have the people in all the various industries throughout the country busily engaged. The consumption is correspondingly increased, and hence the increased demand. This condition of things exists now to a greater exten than for a long time. The first fall trade is that from the South, and many merchants have bought their stocks. Southern merchants are not buying extravagantly, but more liberally than a year ago. Owing to the large crops a good active business is looked for in all branches of trade throughout the Southern States. As to the Western people, they are rich. Last year they had large crops, and this year there are also abundant products, which will be disposed of figures. One of the causes of prosperity of the West is the large emigration that has been going on to that part of the country for several years. In different parts labor is better paid and more promptly paid than at any time since 1873. As a consequence merchants can pay more cash for goods, and meet their bills more promptly. At the same time I don't discover any tendency on the part of dealers to extend their business by enlarged credits. The econon.y that has been practised for the last five or six years has made the present requirements large. The great pros perity of the country may give rise to a spirit of speedlation ; but this is the only danger I can see. There is now every sign of a remarkably large trade this fail."

One of the travelling salemen of Austin, Nichols & Co., who has recently returned from the South, said that the prospects for large crops were never better than they were now. Business men in all branches were in high spirits over the prospects of active markets. There was a general feeling in that part of the country that the war. One of the evidences of returning prosperity, he said, was the rise in real estate. Land which two or three years ago could not be sold for \$3 or \$4 was now worth \$8 and \$10. Another evidence was the improve ments in building. In nearly every town buildings could be seen in course of erection.

DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS. A large Southern trade is now doing by the firm of Bates, Reed & Cooley, dealers in dry goods at No. 345

Broadway. One of those connected with the house, speaking of the activity of trade, said :

large number of Southern merchants now in the city, but I attribute their presence more to the boundful crops and the general excellent condition of the South."

A member of the firm of Butler, Prikin & Co., dealers in laney goods and notions at No. 476 Broadway, and in The amount of business done by us promises to be greater than for any season for fitteen years. The increase of business is general throughout the country; but particularly there is improvement in the Southern States. Merchants are buying with greater freedom, and because they feel that they will have a market for their goods. Many are paying cash down, and others are able to discount their bills inside of thing days. One thing may be noticed; there is not so much of a spirit of speculation as there was last season; that is, increhants are buying to set, and not with a view to an advance in prices. Collections are much easier than for some years, and failures are very infrequent. All this goes to show that the country is in a healthful state of prosperity."

H. R. Undim & Co.'s great dry goods store presented a

some years, and lamines are shown in a healthful state of prosperity."

H. B. Ulafim & Co.'s great dry goods store prosented a very busy scene. Stout porters wheeling strong tracks loaded with heavy bales and boxes were pusting to and free. This streets on all tures sides of the store were limed with earts and dra's, and the two or three sceres of salesmen in their shirt sleeves were trying to supply the wants of the hundreds of buyers who were anxiously waiting to be served. Mr. Chaffin was too busy to be seen, and referred the reporter to one of his superintendents, who said:

"You see now busy we are; it taxes us to the utmost to take care of our customers. Our hushness is largely in excess of last year, and has been, right alone, for some mouths. From the South the dicrease has been very noticeable. I don't know that we ever did so large and sanisfactory a business with the South before, and the buyers seem all inoperin and contented. There is more cash affeat too, than usual. So much credit is not asked as last year, and that you know is a good sign. Although we are busy now night and day, yet there are many more buyers to come, more than we have now; and I do not think we are nearly as busy as we small be a little later in the fail."

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ing lower than last year, but promised to continue firm. Mrs. S. J. Stevenson, Clark Brooks, John D.

large trade during the present senson. Prices were rule ing lower than last year, but promised to continue firm. There was a general expectation of a farge volume of business. Merchants are buying with greater freedom toan ast year, which was an indication of an expectation on toeir part of a more active trade.

Nathaniel Fisher, of the large waolesale shoe house at No. 27 Murray-st., sald:

"Our trade is in a most prespectus condition; very much better than it was excitement. Prices, oussines, and two doors, and at was excitement. Prices, oussines, and everything went up with a hurrah; but this year, while trade has it creased very fapoly, it has increased on a much better than they have been for years, and the busier the firmers, unandacturers, trade-people and lapering near are the oetter for our business. The prices are a little advanced over last fall, but our customers seem willing to pay cash; and wate as the ask for shorteredites are of the class we are very willing to accommodate. Our reade from the Wes, is largely increased and state of the class we are very willing to accommodate of the lowers are very willing to accommodate. Our reade from the Wes, is largely increased and state of the class we are very willing to accommodate of the class we are very willing to accommodate, of the lowers are very willing to accommodate of the class we are very willing to accommodate. Our reade from the Wes, is largely increased and sold what is even fielder, the first of the lowers are very willing to accommodate, of the lowers are very willing to accommodate, of the lowers are very willing to the lowers are very willing to accommodate, of the lowers are very willing to accommodate, of the low ACTIVITY IN DRUGS.

One of the largest drug houses in the city is W. H. Schieffe in & Co., No. 170 William-st. William A. Gelasly, one of the members of the firm, said :

"Trade this summer with us has been unusually good. We have been kept busily employed during the hot weather, ment and day, filling our orders. The pressure of business has been so great that many of us have so far had to lorego the customary summer vacation. The fact in there has been an uninterrupted stream of out-hess during the last year. For this year there has been an increase over the corresponding months of tast year of at least 40 our cent. There is every injunction now of a large fall trade. One of the marked features so far is the number of mere marked features so far is the number of mere marked seatures so far is the number of mere marked features so far is the number of the country for many years. This may be said to be a good indication of this is the large merease in the sale of fancy goods. There was a fulfing off in prices after the impens which trade received a year are. Some of the goods have again recovered, and the indications are that the prices of drups will remain firm. Yes, we look forward to a larger business this fall than we have ever done. siness has been so great that many of us have so far

IN THE SADDLERY TRADE. addlery house at No. 72 Beckman-st., said: "Bustness s better now, and the prospects for the fall are brighter han they have been for four or five years. We are entirely satisfied. Customers are plenty, and prices are satisfactory. On European goods there is a falling off of price, on American manufactures there is a slight accurace. This is a good thing for the workingmen, and the consumers do not complain. I think there is no doubt out that the present prices will continue through the season. There are more buvers how in town than there have been at the corresponding period for several years. They are all good-numbered and hobeful, too. They are buying a-if they meant business and saw good times ahead. I is no ionger the little 'band to mouth' style, but merchands are putting in good stocks of goods. I teel you trade is returning to the old channel rapidly, and will soon be as soid as it was years ago. There is not so much credit asked us during the last few years. There is more cash, and a marked increase of vitality. Woo ich goods cost us a little more than they old last year, but we charge our enstoners only the old prices. I wie i could teil you more, but it is of no use. I can only say that in every branes of our business there is a decided improvement; that there is every or rospect of its se continuing; and that every old and soid merchant I meet is like ourselves, abundantly satisfied with the present, and with the outlook." advance. This is a good thing for the workingmen, and

THE SALE OF STOVES AND MICRORS.

The manager of the Union Stove Works at No. 70

last year, and orders are constantly pouring in. The secret of it all is that confidence between business men is being restored, business is rapidly returning to the old-fashioned solid channels, and, of course, the whole country feels the good effects. We have melted this year over 25 per cent more from than we ever did be-fore, and we have been in business over forty years. Where a customer used to buy one or two stoves at a time, and seem almost atraid so do that, he now buys a hundred as if it were the merest every-day incident of big and little-cooking stoves, bedroom stoves and ourior stoves. We can comfortably make about 40,000 a
year, but we are now so pushed that we are making
arrangements for increased facilities for work."

The manager taen took the reporter on the elevator
and went with him from the cellar to the root. The
building was literall, packed with stoves of all kinds
and descriptions, on every floor and in every nook and
corner. "This," he said, "is only a sample of what we
are doing. Every stove you see is sold, and
will be shipped as soon as possible. Within a week
not a stove of this lot will be felt, and a new
stock will be in. I tell you this looks like business.
Trade is again conducted on a sound, conservative
basis, and business men in all lines feel much better satisfice than they have for a long, long time."

R. I. Fersenbeim, No. 76 Beekman-st., manufacturer
of looking-glasses, said: "My business, although not
to be compared with that of the great wholesale nouses
all over the United States, yet tells when the business
men generally are doing well. Men do not buy mirrors
when trade is duil and times are hard, out just now I
am as busy as I can possibly be. There are no empty
houses up town. They are taken as soon as they are
finished, and they are all being furnished handsomely.
The prices for mirrors are not so high as last year, but
they are fair, and everyboody seems satisfied with them.
About the same credit is asked as last year; but where
credit is asked it generally comes from those we are perfectly willing to trust. Men do not come here unless
they have movey to spend, and when business is brisk
with me, you may be sure that the commercial world is
lively and that the mercbants generally are making
money.

ENGLAND'S BALANCE OF TRADE.

The Inspector of Customs, in his valuable report just issued, comounts the erroneous impression that rangiand is growing poorer every day because the balance of trade is apparently against us. He admits that we imported last year merchandiss to the value of £335,000,000, and that our total exports were only 2249,000,000, leaving a difference of £114,000,000 sterling. But he proceeds to show that the ships built for toreign countries, the ships' stores obtained in Great Britain, and the bagings and property of emigrants made up a total of £20,000,000; so that the actual balance of trade against us has not exceeded £94,000,000. He migral, however, have gone a little jurber, and shown that the balance against us was certainly not over £30,000,000, for the following reasons:—The imports of all nations in 1878 (the latest year yet assertained) amounted to a total of £1,362,000,000, he other words, the same merchandise fluired as 11 percent more in the former than in the latter category, the difference caldently standing for cost of freight and charges. Now, as British vessels do £3 per cent of the carrying trade of the world (seeing that in 1877 they carry 54,250,000 out of a total of 103,000,000 to so of sea-borne cargoes), we may hirrly suppose that the carrings of our merchand flag are equal to the fredgit and charges on both out imports and exports. Therefore let made 11 per cent to our exports, and take off 10 per cent from our imports, and the account will stand thus; imports, £256,650,000; exports, and take off 10 per cent from our imports, and the account will stand thus; imports, £256,650,000; exports, and take off 10 per cent for double and all of the same against us will be reduced to shout £30,000,000, on half the annual amount of coupons and dividence that foreign nations and colonies have to pay us on loans.

Bown to the year 1540 our exports were largely in excess of our imports, but since that year the reverse has been the case. It meeds no demonstration to prove that the weight of the United Kingdom Letter to The London Times, of August 17. The general dry goods trade with the South this season is more prosperous than it has been for ten years. Our house, perhaps, does the largest business with the South of any firm in this part of the country. Kever before in my recollection has so great a number of southern merchants visited as as now. They make their purchases carofully and judiciously, and after an number in the South. Our exports to kinden and Louisana are remarkably large. In fact, we have no cause for complaint of the trade with any of the Southern States list at present. You see, the extraordinary success of the crops down there is a source of great encouragement. Whenever this state of affairs exists a proportionately large trade with the Norta results and more merchants visit us. The present cheap rates from New-Orleans visit us. The present cheap rates from New-Orleans visit us. The present cheap rates from New-Orleans are repertative.

SUMMER LEISURE.

NEWPORT NOTES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29 .- A number of the church pulpits were occupied to-day by visiting clergymen, among whom were the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Worcester; the R-v. Dr. J O. Murray, of Princeton, N. J.; the Rev. Dr. J. Tuttle Smith, the Rev. Robert Coll yer, Mrs. Enzabeth Comstock and Mrs. Mary A. Liver more, of New York; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, of Boston; the Rev. Dr. H. R. Greens, of Cambridge, Mass.; and the Rev. J. W. Payne, of Englewood, N. J. Sacred solos were sung at Touro Chapel by Miss E. J. Sayelle and

Mme. Gazaway, of New-York. There will be quite a number of entries for the cup offered by Mr. T. C. Van Buren, of New-York, who is now he president of the Narragansett Gan Club, in clace of Mr. James Gordon Bennett, resigned. The match wiftake place on Thursday next, and glass balls instead of pigeons are to be used. The members of the einb are determined to respect the laws prombiting pigeon-shoot-

The important events of the week will be a shooting match, a dance and a ball at the Casino, a repetition of Priday evening's amateur drametic performance at the the usual out door sports, to say nothing of the c

Among the late comers are the following: many more buyers to come, more than we have now; and I do not think we are nearly as busy as we shall be a little later in the fail."

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The same feeling of hoperulnes was found to be entertained by those engaged in the boot and shoe trade. C. E. Bagelow, president of the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, said there were all prospects for a large trade during the present senson. Prices were rulling lower than jets year, but promised to continue firm. Phere and wife, B. B. Vanet, Mobile; W. M. Poorman, Sh. L. ans; W. Hogenegunp and wife, Paterson, S. J.; W. W. Dandes, Panade pana; James Rankine, Leverpoor; F. I. Saulta, Battumer; Taomas Caden, texas; Rocert

St. Laus; W. Dandes, Panale-pana; James Rankine, L. verpana; F. I. Saitin, Battamore; Taomas Caden, Texas; Rocert Carey, New-Oregan; Bottomore, Taomas Caden, Texas; Rocert Carey, New-Oregan; B. St. Kirby and wife, J. Taylor, A. Tuckerman and wife, N. w-York; W. A. Abac, New-Bedforn; P. H. B. Genown, Cimennati; J. C. Bricaci, Beston; Mrs. S. Giasgow, Bur Legon, towa; Mrs. G. W. Noyes and tuming, St. Louis; Nancy Richards, Whitam-burg, Pena; E. V. V. e.e., Bossion.

Braylon's—Al Danshee, P. Dunshee, Rechester, N. Y; F. C. Saito, Britans Shoth, Mrs. Dickins an, Mrs. M. Crosby, W. Whataker, Miss Hooper, Bost of; the Masses busyen, U. B. Johason, New-York; M. Garvin, Lee Misses baivin, Harting; L. P. Ledony and wife, Cornyali-on-the-Hudson; C. W. Seevens, Springfield, Mass.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 29,-The day nas been deligation; bright and preezy, and just warm en with to make visitors thankful that they are out of

The sea has resumed its accustomed placidity and bathers flocked to the water, all the batter able to approerate the luxury of a bath after being deproved of it for

The noon boat prought about 1,800 passengers whom she landed without, difficulty. Most of the hotels were comfortably filed last night; but cots were not in deon d nor will they be again this season

The usual Saturday evening hops were given and in ost instances they were well attended.

The following are among the arrivals of last evening

The following are among the arrivals of last evening and todas:

Rowland Hotel—Mrs. Alexander Burelay, H. M. Barciny, Newark, N. J., Mrs. A. H. Moere, Floyd H. White individe the Mrs. A. H. Moere, Floyd H. White individe the Mrs. Mrs. A. H. Moere, Floyd H. White individe the Mrs. Mrs. A. H. Moere, Floyd H. White individe the Mrs. Mrs. A. H. Moere, Floyd H. White individe the Mrs. Mrs. A. H. Moere, S. Bangler Levingston, Saratoga, N. Y.; G. H. Durshani and wife, Pulladian Bonghas and wife. Denver Co.; R. Doegras, St. Jeseph, Mo.; M. H. Nester, St. Lome; G. orge H. Sout and wife, Pulladiana; G. W. Taylor, Philsonia; W. D. Haven, W. S. Thorn, Trenton (N. J.; E. Duffey, J. D. Mider, New York, Mansion House—The Hen, T. R. Kett, A abama; Colone R. I., James and wife, Lookport, N. Y.; G. W. Jones and Wife, Rome, N. Y.; P. J. Nugent, Newark, N. J.; J. Jain A. Kees and George G. Was, S. New York, West End Hotel —Dr. Robert H. Albson, L. M. Wildin, and wife, J. L. Wison and fradiv, Pedro Salom, Pintedipling E. C. Ford, R. E. Redway, Wassington, D. C.; James G. Clark and wife, George K. Preston, New Orbelans; C. K. Jouthon and wife, Live Oak, Fis., Dr. M. O'Connor, H. O'Connor, Harrisburg; W. E. Dayton, F. E. Hinesbey, Caleage; William W. Waltney and ramily, Albany; R. Camanghan, Edward Beadle, D. K. Barker, F. M. Peters, N. W-York, Ocean Hotel—E. T. Miller and family, Pulladelphus; the Rev. P. T. Quejey, Cleveland, Olino; George H. Whinams, Panghkeensie, J. H. Doty, Yonkers; J. S. Johnson, W. P. Barker, Pittsourg; O. T. Terry, Alianta, Ga.; E. P. Satton, New-York.

A CHINAMAN AT CONEY ISLAND. SOME QUAINT ORIENTAL VIEWS AS TO CELESTIAL AND AMERICAN METHODS OF PLEASURE-SEEKING. On the piazza of the Manhattan Beach Hotel on a recent afternoon sat a young Chinaman of about twenty-three years of age. A great many curious looks were east at him, but as he carried his food grace-

rade for years. Why, our business for August already | tail, and his manners were those of a gentleman, neither rany of his assistants ventured to say that the Chinese must go. The waiter watched him suspiciously it is true, to see if he slipped any of the susptenously it is true, to see if he slipped any of the sliver spoons up his sie-ves. He did nothing of the kind, however, and when he left the table he made the waiter ashamed of his suspicions by feeing him liberally. This young Camaman differed most decidedly from the ordinary C-lestial whom one sees in New-York. He evidently had never washed shir's for a living or smoked opinm for pleasure. His dress was thoroughly American and was in good taste. The jewelry he ware was elegant but not conspicuous, with the single exception of a handsome and rather large diamond ring want he wore on the faird finger of his left hand. As was afterward learned, he was the son of a large sugar planter at Honolini. Sandwich Islands. A graduate of Vale College, he was on a visit to some of his friends in this country, and was at Coney Island for the first time. After leaving the holel, the young Chinaman sauntered around inspecting everything with great interest. The music-stand for Glimare's band seemed to interest him particularly. He waiked around it, executive examining its minutest details, as if he thought it would be a good thing to introduce in China. After seeing "the Middest," examining the wighing scales, hearing the fortunes of two or three persons told, and buying one or two silhoucties, he went down to the beach to look at the bathers.

"What do you think of Coney Island?" he was asked. "It is fairly land," he said. "It is a grant plenie. I wish I had my friends or my father here. My father thinks America is a great place to spend money in. He would believe in spending money if he should come here once. What lots of bands there are hore. I come down on a steamer and there was a band on her. Then down on a steamer and there was a band on her. Then

wish I had my friends or my father here. My father thinks America is a great place to spend money in. He would believe in spending money if he should come here once. What lots of bands there are here. I come down on a steamer and there was a band on her. Then there were five or six bands near the iron Pier. But I like the band at the Manhattan Beach best. I like the so os, but the best of all the trombone solo."

"Do you enjoy this mode as well as Chinese music?"

"No, still I have been in America long enough to like American music. Americans wouldn't enjoy Chinese music. They would have to be educated up to it. They dop't know how to blay the cymbals in this country."

"Do you have any places in China like this?"

"No. The Culmamen know how to enjoy themselves better than the Americaus do. If a gentleman wants to have a day of pleasure, he takes a gendola and invites eight or ten of his gentlemen friends to go with him. They are rowed to some of the numerous gardens in the vicinity of the city in which they live. Everyone on the boat has an attendant to wair on him or to fan him if he is warm. A number of dancing-ciris on the boat dance and sing for the party. They have a splennid dinner on the boat. The Chinese are better cooss than the Americans; they are as good has the Frenca. They have all kinds of which of their own at this dinner, and sometimes on or two imported wines. The selves, it would be magnificent. But you have to u everybody here, and for that reason I don't think spends as pleasant a day here as he can in China. T there you have no ladies to bother you."

THE FIRE RECORD.

A FAMILY ENDANGERED BY FIRE

A fire broke out Friday morning in a akehouse kept by Jacob Leopold in the basement of a four-story brick tenement-house, at No. 213 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, and the flames made such beadway that me of the occupants of the dwelling narrowly escaped being burned in their beds. A baker named John Lauterberger was at work in the bas-ment when a pot of fat boiled over. In the effort to put out the flames he was terribly burned about the face and arms, but made his escape. The families on the second and third floors were soon got out, but H. H. Patten, Mrs. Patsen and their three enddren, who were on the fourth floor, were overlooked, and were sot awakened until the smoke entered their troms. Then fac smoke was so dease that they could not make their way down stairs, and they rushed to the windows, where they were seen by the firemen below. Ladders were raised and two firemen went up, and the husband, who seemed to have lost his self-possession, nurried down the ladder. The chaldren were to be carried down, and not until they were sale would Mrs. Patten allow berself to be rescued. The fire was put out before the building was much injured. The loss will not exceed \$500. The loss to Leopold, the baker, was \$500; his insurance was \$1,500. Albert Pulaski, who occupied the third floor, lost furniture worth \$500, and Patten's furniture was damaged \$50. fat boiled over. In the effort to put out the flames he

several fire engines were summoned to the place. The hose carr of Euglue No. 14 was turning into Nineteenth st. from Seventh-ave., when it ran over James Burke, the driver of a brewer's wago, who was attempting to get across the avenue. His right leg was badly crushed by the wheels of the cart, and he was removed to the New-York Hospital. His home was at No. 228 West Eighteentrast. Eighteenth-st

OUT-DOOR SPORTS. .

BASE-BALL NOTES. Many people assembled to witness the game

between the National and Rochester Clubs at the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, Saturday. The game was very closely contested, the Nationals making one run, closely followed by the Rochesters, who also made one run in the flist inning. On the minth inning both clubs were tied. On the tenth inning neither ciub made a rus. On the eleventh the Nationals made one run. Appended is the score:

About 4,000 people assembled at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Saturday, to witness the contest for the champion ship and pennant between the Nameless and Polytech nic Clubs, the Commercial and Putnam Clubs and the Dauntless and Star Clubs. The game between the Nameless and Polytechnic Clubs was the most interesting of the three. The score was as follows: Namciess, 10; Pelytechnic, 7

The second game was between the Commercial and Putnam Clubs, the Commercial Cub winning by a score

The game between the Dauntiess and Star Clubs was a

closely contested one. The score was as follows:
Dannliess, 9; Siar, 7.

The Boston Base Bail Association has paid out to each billy of \$200 a year more than the players have eached during the ast ten years in which a professional cind has been paid by the Association above the amount of the cale receipts.

gale receipls.

In the game at Cleveland, Saturday, between the Truj
and t incountil Clubs, the Troy Club won by a score o

ovidence club at Caveland, Saturday efferaces, are was as follows: Caveland, 9; Providence, 6. An excellent game of base but was mixed in Buffels and the Sweet Lee Boston and Buffels clobs. The surveys was: Buffels, 2: Buston, 4. The Boston Chained 6 errors and the Buffels Cub 4. Ten base elsewers made by the Boston Cub and 5 by the Buffels Cub.

New Otherns.

The Scalemais have engaged to play with the League Chais as follows: Provid once Club, O cober 1 and 2, at Washington; Worcester Club, October 4, 3, 8 and 9, at Washington, and October 6 and 7 at Ealthorie; Colean oc Club, October 11, 12, 15 and 16, at Washington, and Genote 13 and 14 at Battimore; Civeson 1 Club, October 18, 19, 22 and 23 at Washington, and October 20 and 21 at Battimore; Boston Club, October 25, 26 and 27, at Washington; Troj Club, October 28, 29 and 30, at Washington.

ROWING REGATTA ON THE PASSAIC. The Eureka Boat Cinb of Newark held its annual regatta on the Passale River course Saturday atternoop. All the races were for a mile and a hal There was a podr attendance of specialors. The first race, for single sculls between D. Hayward, Adam Greet and H. M. Jury, was won by Greel in 7:38. For pair cared gigs a cr. w composed of E. Plikington and W. B. F ovail crossed the finise first in 7:13, beating two other F ovail crossed the finise first in 7:13, beating two other crews. A race for four-cared social was won by W. Clark, jr., P. S. Xion, Win. Moffat and George K. McCail, the time being 6:014. Three crews were entered in the six-sared gig race which was close and exciting and was won by a crew composed of Charles F. Sievens, low. Artuar R. Miller, Win. Clark, fr., P. Sextor, Win. Moitat, G. R. McCail, J. P. Couted, cox-wain. The time was 6:13¹² A postoon race was won by D. Hayward, and a swimming match by George R. McCail.

CRICKET.

The first maich of the season between the Appleton Cinb, of Brooklyn, and the New York Cricket Club was played on Saturday at Prospect Park, Brookiyn. The game began at 2 o'clock, and when time was called at buil-past 6 only two innings had been played. The score was as follows: New-York-First linning, 25; second inuing, 59; total, 84. Appleton-First inning, 35; second inning, 11; total, 46. as the Appleton China did not flatsh the second inning, the ampires decided the game by the scores of the first inning.

ATHLETIC GAMES POSTPONED.

Two thousand spectators gathered Saturday afternoon to witness the open handicap game at the Brooklyn Athletic Grounds, Ninth st, and Ninth-ave., near Prospect Park, but were doomed to disappointment, owing to the Riness of two of the principal conestants, one from a strained ankle and the other from malaria. The contests were postponed until September 6. The famous Indian runners were prescht, but did not exhibit.

RIFLE MATCH.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 29 .- In the Sharps Rifle Match at 200 yards-out of a possible 50, the bes scores were as follows: H. M. Worth, 43; Joseph H. Burrouges, 43; J. F. Smith, 38; L. Thomas, 35; Thomas Taylor, 34; A. L. Smith, 31.

POLO AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 29 .- Five games of polo were played yesterday The sides were Blues-F. G. Griswold, captain; W. C. Sanford, Richard Peters, and W. A. Williams. Reds-August Belmont, captain; E. Zabrowski, and John Santocd. Three gas were won by the Blues and two by the Reds.

ST. JULIEN NOT SOLD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29 .- Robert Morrow, owner of St. Julien, denies the report telegraphed from the East that that noise had been sold to Win. Hi Vanderbilt, but expresses a willingness to sell for

VALUABLE TROTTERS SOLD.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 29 .- At Dan Mace's sale of trotters the horse Withur F., winner in the 2:36 class yesterday was seld to a Philad spata gentleman for \$3,450. The horse Governor Standiford sold for

A DOUBLE DUEL IN GERMANY.

A students' "double duel" in Germany is lescribed by a correspondent of The Times (London) who was himself an eye witness. When he arrived on the ground near Jena the combatants in the first duel were then being bandaged and strapped up by the surgeon; one of them had had his cheek out right through, but within 10 minutes he was drinking beer with his con panions. Preparations were then made for the secon mounter. Each combatant had his right arm very carefully bound up with slik wrappings, to protect th arm from the severe cuts given by the swords, which, instead of being soft iron, were of fine tempered stee thin and light, with a heavy hilt, giving thus great advantage in making quick strokes. The right arm is held up by a comrade, because the weight of the strappings would otherwise fatigue him before the fight began. The movements were marveilously quiez, clear and clegant. After each round the combatants stood up while being sponged, and showed no signs of fatigue. People who are ignerant of the practices of these students are apt to condemn the German Government for being lax in stopping such encounters. The Government do al they can; but the students, to prevent being caught, place spics on the mountain tops and along the valleys. who, upon the approach of an official, give warning with a shrill whistle. In an instant sawdust is thrown upon the pools of blood where the fight has taken place, upon the pools of blood where the fight has taken place, the swords are locked up, the ducilisis patched up hur-riedly, and the whole company saidenly becomes thirsty, and the bottoms of the "kännehens" are seen clevated by the dozen, the students draining them with great gusts, even those who are cut about in such a manner that scars, or which they are nighly proud, will mark them for the rest of their lives.

KILLED BY A LUNATIC.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 29 .- The dead body of Frank McCullough was found this morning lying beside the Lehigh Vailey Railroad track, just below the city. The skull was crushed and death must have been instantaneous. It was thought at first tha George Mil is led to his arrest for murder. When in jail he acknowledged to the warden that he had murdered a man, but did not know who he was. Miller acted as it means, and became very violent, destroying the furniture in his cell.

ADOPTING CONVENT LIFE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 29. - Fifty-four young women took vows and made profession of sisterhood in the Order of School Sisters of Notre Dame, at the Mother House of the Order, the Convent of Notre Dame, in this city; and on the 15th inst, fifty-six novices took the same yows, making a total of 110 within two weeks. Some of the members are from Canada, while the greater portion are from all parts of this country.

Unfortunate for Authors,—Only men the can't write make their mark—(Punch.

PROOF POSITIVE .- The street car was crow-Polaski, who occupied the third floor, for furniture worth \$500, and Patten's furniture was damaged \$50.

ACCIDENT WHILE GOING TO A FIRE.

A trivial chimney fire occurred yesterday in the tenement house at No. 140 West Nineteenth-st., and

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

REPUBLICANS GAINING IN THE WEST. ENCOURAGING WORDS FROM MICHIGAN-WHY IS THE CHANGE-HANCOCK LOSING-THE WHEAT CROP.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The absorbing topic now is the campaign. Hereabouts the nomination of Garfield and Arthur gave great satisfaction. There is no disaffection anywhere, I have two friends whose business takes them every mouth through several of the largest and most populous counties in the eastern part of the State. They are wide-awake, intelligent men, and make it a point to inquire into public sentiment wherever they go. They tell me that they have not heard of a Republican who propeacs to vote for Hancock, while tuey do hear of many Democrats who will vote for Garfleid, one for one resson, another for another. One man dislikes the atmude of the Solid South, and he asks himself : How did the South become solid? Was it by fair means? For what, as the ultimate object, is the South so hif Is II, as Mr. Blackburn so frankly declares, in order that they may wipe from the statute-books the last vestige of the legislation growing out of the war ! Is it for the purpose of carrying out, regarding the National debt, the same policy of reputation that has been so successfully pursued in all of the Southern States save one, regarding their State debts? The sponge furnishes a cheap and easy way of getting rid of a debt; but after all, in the long run is it best I Is the South solul for the purpose of making a grand radion the freasury for the payment of rebel claims, he pensioning of its soldiers maimed in the late war, the improvement on a vast scale of thousands of little rease and bayons in toe South, and for other similar

Peretterel hims if, What is to be gained by a change? Our country is very prosperous now; the shops are all full of busy workmen; tarmers get good prices for their products woramin; farmers get good prices for their products; the merchants find a ready sale for their goods; any man wan is willing to work ean flad work in abundance at good wages; and, indeed, there is no country on the face of the globe, unless it be France, that is more prosperous than this. Now, can any change by any possibility make matters better. Is there not, on the other hand, great danger that a change by snaking condinue well make matters worsel Now, when men get to row oning on these matters desiberately, and make application of the conditions of the conditi could not notice matters worse, and it might possibly make from better. Now, reasonable and thought in our fool that no change can make matters any better, or too times are as good as reasonable men ought to expect or desire, while any change will be hable to make natiers instend worse.

I am satisfied that this consideration, working down

A YOUNG REPUBLICAN'S QUERIES. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Please answer the following questions: First-What was the basis of suffrage in the South be

Second-How did that section cain any political power

from the presence of the slaves I Third-What number of Congressional Representa

lives did the South gain from the enfranchisement of Fourth-Is there my proof that Judge Black was the

Author of General Hancock's Order No. 401 Has not lidge Block depictd its authorship!

Fifth-Has The Tribune published in full John I. Davenport's recent testimony before Senstor Wallace's Committee!

Independence, Iowa, Aug. 15, 1880. [First-Negroes were not allowed to vote in the

suffrage being regulated by the State constitutious, The basis of representation in the lower house of Congress was "the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." By this clause of the Constitution three-fifths of the negroes were counted in determining the number of Representatives to which each state was entitled in an apportionment based upon the National census.

Second-The South gained political power before the war by having additional Representatives accorded to it on the basis of property. The slaves had no political rights, and were regarded throughout the South as private property. Yet, under the three-fifths clause, this species of property entitled the South to a large number of Representatives. This was always considered a Northern grievance. By the Reap portionment Act of 1872, grounded upon the ceusus of 1870, the entire colored population was included in the basis of representation. Five-fiths were counted instead of three-fifths, the gain in representation being based on the two-thirds not pre-

viously included. Third-Before this reapportionment was made. sixteen Sontbern States (Missouri, Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland included) had 85 Representatives; at present the same States have 106 Representatives. On the basis of population the colored people of those sixteen States are entitled to 35 of these 106 Representatives. The manner in which these seats have been filched from the Republican party of the South, and the entire political power founded on the colored population appropriated by the Democratic party, was admirably explained by Mr. Blaine in a speech delivered in the Senate on December 11,

Fourth-The authorship of Order No. 40 has been imputed to Judge Black for many years without contradiction from either General Hancock or hunseif. In a long letter published within a few weeks Judge Black denies that he wrote the order in

question. Fifth-THE TRIBUNE has published Commissioner Davenport's testimony nearly in full in its issues of July 17, 18 and 20.-Ed.]

WHY GERMANS SHOULD VOTE FOR GAR-FIELD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have read in The Washington Sentinel the denial of the story that Garfield is of German descent. Nobody ever seriously entertained

such a belief. It does not but Mr. Garfield a bit that he is not of German extraction, and the story probably originated from the fact that he is emmently a German scholar, like the late Mr. Bayard Taylor, The knowledge of this fact will endear Mr. Garfield more to the hearts of the German-American cutzens of this country than if he had been born in Germany, for it tends to show that he thoroughly appreciates them, or he would not nave applied himself to study and learn the language and habits of my countrymen. We are pleased with the knowledge that we can talk with the man who is now most promittently before the people, the standard-bearer of the great Rejublican party, in our own tongue, and we will show our appreciation of our own toague, and we will show our appreciation of Mr. Garfield by our volves, which will make his election dead certainty.

A. German-American Citizen.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1880.

HOW A "CHANGE" WOULD AFFECT THE INDUSTRIES.
To the Editor of The Tribune

Sin: I hear an argument advanced on the part of the Democrats around here that sounds strange, though it is very familiar. The argument " We want a

change," is urged very strongly in our local Democratic papers. It is the more strange from the fact that this pince is in the iron region. There is one thing involved in a change, which it seems to me should not be overlooked. I refer to the consular

department. If a Democratic Administration should come into power upon the trinciple of a " far if for rye one only," with this branch of the Gay-rament maying alone they would be able to break up our indu to a in the silk, iron and notter, tende; and with the 1. Burn a SOUTH SOLID!—NOTHING TO B.: GAINED BY A that the free-fraders could bring to hear they walk set hold of this branch of the Government service next to the Custom House. Our Democratic cuiz us man die are in thier State and Congressional conventions in lare of protection, but how will they most the statem a Democratic administration under General Beneat a Democratic administration under General Bounck will be under the control of the feedback and and relection element of the party. If the free braide schmat for the party was strong enough to put in the Chennan platform that strong anti-protective plank a tor g for evente only," and to a loop it, the tenent set of the party was trong enough to control to Transury and the State because of the Democratic party will be streatly in the minority Another thing is to be remembered in this connection that General Hanock says in his letter of acceptance, "the translates enunciated are those he has always cheriched in the past, and will endeavor to maintain in the fire." Occas Japress. Washington, N. J. Aug. 28, 1880.

EX-SPEAKER SLOAN'S WORK IN OSWEGO.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Not long ago you published the substance of an interview with the Hon, T. S. Mott. Stan Committeeman from this district, in which, among other items of political interest, it was stated that the Repub tican party of this county had been greatly encouraged and strengthened by the energetic cam; algu work and the many powerful adoresses of one John C. Churchin

ex-County Judge. Evidently some misapprehension of the truth has let o a mistake in the name. Although Judge Churchill is one of the most honored and well-known Republicans of this city, yet his private business has thus far preented him from much active participation in the week of the campaign. The gentleman referred to by Mr. Mott was doubtless the Hop, George B, sic Speaker of the Assembly and president, both this year

and last, of the Republican Club of Oswego, Aiready Mr. Sjoan has found opportunity, notwinstanding the dema ds of a business a cond to none in this ounty in its magnitude, to deliver more than a dopen telling speeches to the voters of this section, and the ends upon the increase unity. As presented in the measurement is become a powerful organization, and as a tried and worthy public servant in the years zone by he is regarded by the great majority of his party conditions as the representative Republican of Northern New Yest, and it is largely due to his energy and neselfsh work that the entinement of the Oswero County Republicant food as it is today.

that the entirement in the observe county nepulations fired as it is to-day.

When the test of November shall have possed, and the great State of New-York shall have rendered its rost upon the questions at issue, the result of the earnest inbor of such men will be known, and the grand rictory which will then be ours will be wholly due to mary leaders of such honesty and strength.

Osucego, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1880.

WHAT MAKES WADE HAMPTON SQUIRM! To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Why is it that General Hampton denies having used the language attributed to him, in the Staunton speech, and denies it with such deep feeling! Suppose he had said those words; is there anything in them for a Southern gentleman to be ashamed off Do the men of the South mean us to understand that the now confess that secession was rebellion; that the lost cause was a criminal cause; and that the principles for which Lee and Jackson fought were wrong! I have hved nearly ten years at the South; and I have read there the biographies of Lee and of Jackson, and have heard and read much in regard to them, and I have nuderstood that while Southern men conceded that their cause was lost, they still gloried in it as just and holy in principle. If that be the case, why should not General Hampton avow it at Staunton and e-sewbers! Why should be not say: "Our principles are an changed, we were not rebels; our conduct was not wicked; and the principles we are contending for ter Somehow there friends in New-York do not seem to be so much united as they might be. The men who were sacrificed by John Keily had Fall don't relish the thought of having him as their lender. The Seath may not be so sold after all. And so the prospect is not so fair and rose ask was. It is my inframent from what I read and held, and I mix among the people a good deal, that Hancock is not gaining, but ra her losing every day.

A Michigan Farmer.

A YOUNG MALE.

THE BLOODY CHASM NOT FILLED. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Some well-meaning people tell us that

the "bloody chasm has been filled." The important question now is, with what is it filled, and should it is scaled up ? To those who look into the depths of that chasm through tears that will never be quenched as earth, this cheerful statement offers no consolation. With the words of Jefferson Davis still ringing in our

ears, to the effect that "the Confederacy still lives," and with the knowledge that no opportunity to kick accelegged Union soldier out of his position in order to all it with one of his enemies is ever lost by a Democrat, wi have gentlemen with military records organizing Hancock veteran clubs.

Who are these gallant veterans ! Are they men who have no political interests at stake, men who are until enced by ambition or avarice, but who seek to perpereate the principles for which they fought, and who see true to the memory of the gailant parriote dead of are they gailant, folly good fellows, who telt obliged is figure semething or somebody, and rather than against their immediate friends, enlisted against theorems, and are now perched upon the shifter sands of politics, bushly engaged in turning an boost

penny!
Let those of them who prize the honors they may have won reflect that eternity will never are the blood charm closed. Opened in the name of the Almirhy, it remains and will ever remain to testify to the price of treedom.

A VETERAL New-York, Aug. 20, 1880.

WAS ONE COUNTY IN ALABAMA HONEST. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have read a letter from ex-Gover-

nor Smith, of Alabama, on the frauds practised at the ate election in Alabama; and since you claim to be conservative paper, you will please publish a few facu lican ticket in the field, but an Independent ticket The Republican Executive Committee met and indered part of the Democratic ticket and part of the Independent ticket, and recommended their selections to the Republican voters. With regard to the inspectors. every one in the county was an Independent except eas in each precinct. In this county where the white largely outnumber the colored veters, in a voting population of over five thousand, the Democratic candidate had a majority of only one thousand. It was the case in all the counties adjoining us. I hope you will not think we are barbarrans down here.

Opelika, Ala., Aug. 21, 1889.

D. A. GREESE.

THE STATE RIGHTS DOCTRINE.

From a Speech in the House of Representatives, June 25, 1879, by General James A. Garfield.

From a Speech in the House of Representatives, Jame 25, 1879, by teneral James A. Carpield.

I am unwilling to believe that any considerable number of Americans will ever again push that doe trine to the same extreme; and yet in these summer months of 1879, in the Compress of the reunited Nation, we find the majority drifting fast and far in the wrong direction by reassering much of that doctrine which the war ought to have settled forever. And what is more lamentable, such declarations as those which I read at the outset are finding their echoes in many portions of the constrict which was lately the theatre of war. No one can read the proceedings at certain recent celebrations, without observing the growing determination to assert that the men who fought against the linion were not engaged in treasonable conspiracy against the Nation, but that they did right to high to their States, and that, in the long run, the lost cause will be victorious. These indications are filling the peope with anxiety and indignation; and they are beginning to inquire whether the war has really settled these great questions.

I remind geutlemen on the other side that we have not ourselves revived these issues. We had hoped they were settled beyond recall, and that peace and friendship might be fully restored to our people.

But the truth requires me to say that there is not

But the truth requires me to say that there is one indispensable ground of agreement on which alone we can stand tog-ther, and it is this. The war for the Union was right, everlastingly right Japplansel; and the war against the Union was wrong, for ever wrong. However honest and sincere individuals may have been, the secession was none the viduals may have been, the secession was none in the less rebellion and treason. We defend the State in the exercise of their anany and important rights and we defend with equal zent the rights of the United States. The rights and authority of both were received from the people—the only source inherent power.

We insist not only that this is a Nation, but that the power of the Government, within its own prescribed sphere operates directly upon the State and upon all the people. We hasist that our law shall be construed by our own Coarts and entores by our Executive. Any theory which is inconsident with this doctrine we will resist to the end. But the truth requires me to say that there is one

JUST ABOUT .- Fashionable Galveston yours lady at a social gathering remarks jesticity to Gisheely.
"I wonder now mack I would bring if I was put at auction and sold to the highest bodder " Jan about \$3.000." Why, my jeweiry alone is werth that.
"Yes; that's what I put it down at in my estimate."
[Galveston News.

IN THE LOBBY.—Fine Old M. P. (who never leaves London) to Grumbling about not gruing and from London! Ugh! It's the same old tune. Specific M. P. (with a moor): "That's what I complained the old tune, and we all want some fresh air."—[Passet